

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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Fourteen Pages

BOSTON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1925 VOL. XVII, NO. 256

ATLANTIC EDITION

EDUCATORS TAKE UP PROBLEMS OF TRAINING YOUTH

Seek to Bridge the Gap Between Leaving School and Business

DRIFTING INTO JOB OFTEN MEANS WASTE

Some Means of Assisting the Pupil to Choose Vocation Necessary

Special from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Sept. 21.—For a quarter of a century the problem of the social and educational training of young persons between 14 and 18 years old has occupied the attention of various committees.

Chapter five of the report of the consultative committee on continuing schools, published in the year 1908, is entitled: "The Present Waste During Adolescence of the Results of Day School Training Through Educational Neglect, and Demoralizing Forms of Employment." In exemplification of the evils which accompany this waste, which, say the committee, are beginning to impress themselves on the mind of the community, and are gaining the increased attention of all who have at heart the improvement both of social and of educational conditions—is quoted the following extract from the annual report of the Board of Education:

A Boy's First Problem

"When a boy leaves school, the hands of organization and compulsion are lifted from his shoulders. If he is the son of very poor parents his father has no influence, not, indeed, a spare hour to find work for him; he may find it difficult; generally he does not find a job, and if it does not land him into a blind alley at 18 he is fortunate. On he drifts, and the tidy scholar soon becomes a ragged and defiant corner loafer. Over 80 per cent of our charges admit that they were not at work when they got into trouble."

It is interesting to remember that the main recommendations of this consultative committee were as follows:

(1) Exemption from day-school attendance to children under 14 should gradually cease. (2) Exemption from day-school attendance to children under 15 should be granted only when it can be shown that such children are to be suitably employed and while they continue to be so employed. (3) Junior employment registers should be established in close connection with adult labor bureaus. (4) Day continuation schools should be established at the option of the local education authority and later on a compulsory basis.

Enforcement Is Considered

Regarding these recommendations, it will be observed that exemptions under the age of 14 were swept away by the Education Act of 1918. It is understood that the present Government is now considering the possibility of enforcing attendance at schools upon young persons between the ages of 14 and 16 who are out of employment. Under the Choice of Employment Act, juvenile employment bureaus have been established under the jurisdiction of the local education authority or, in its default, under the Ministry of Labor. Provision was made in the Education Act of 1918 for the gradual establishment of a system of compulsory continuation schools throughout the country, but apart from experiments on the part of London and one or two other authorities which came to an untimely end, these clauses have never been put into operation.

In the meantime in some areas where circumstances are favorable, there have been experiments on the part of London and one or two other authorities which came to an untimely end, these clauses have never been put into operation.

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Probabilities Are Estimated in Coming Canadian Elections

Four Issues Before People—Tariff, Railway Problem, Immigration, and Unemployment

OTTAWA, Sept. 24 (Special Correspondence)—It is just a little over a month before the Dominion elections and, in spite of the usual dust raised by political molling, certain situations and facts are thrust prominently into view. The struggle for the vox populi is concentrating around four main issues: the tariff, the railway problem, immigration and unemployment, and the greatest of these being the tariff. There is no mistiness in regard to the attitude of the main parties here.

Arthur Meighen, leader of the Conservative Opposition, is staking his own and his party's political future on the protection, even to the extent of 50 per cent, due out of the United States, while the Prime Minister, W. L. Mackenzie King, expects to continue in office as an advocate of "revision downward" and "tariff for revenue only."

Free Trade Progressives

The Progressives, under Robert Porske, have a free trade plank in their platform and in consequence are allied, in sentiment at least, with the Liberals. Labor, which has only two federal representatives at present, is closely sympathetic with Progressive aims, while minimizing the value of tariff adjustments either up or down.

Mr. Meighen's tactics are almost entirely given to undermining the enemy rather than to building up strong defenses of his own. Practically all the troubles in the Dominion lie at the door of the King Government, which is accused of depressing industry without benefiting agriculture, driving workers across the border and bringing the country to the verge of despair.

Mr. King, on the other hand, declares that Canada is enjoying ex-

ceptional prosperity under difficult circumstances, has a substantial trade balance and the best of credit, with its money at par in the United States, and very little unemployment.

The fact that Vincent Massey, a leading manufacturer, has entered his Cabinet, is declared to refute the idea that he has assumed the support of big business.

Losses and Gains

Mr. King's weakest spot would appear to be industrial Ontario, just as his strongest is agricultural and French Quebec. If he can capture a few more seats in Ontario he has a chance for success in the coming election will be materially improved.

To counteract this move, Mr. Meighen has induced E. L. Penman, an influential Conservative,

to take the field in Quebec, where he is expected to speak up for the "solid 50."

The Liberals, however, are confident of winning the seats in the Maritimes, the recent provincial elections having gone overwhelmingly Conservative, but are confident of French gains in the country west of the Great Lakes, which now will have nearly 70 members.

Political prophecy divides Manitoba between Progressives and Conservatives, Saskatchewan strongly Liberal; Alberta, Liberal and Progressive; and British Columbia Conservative. Progressives are expected practically to disappear from the West, although Miss Agnes Macphail, the only woman member in the Federal House, has been re-nominated in South Grey Ont. In many western constituencies Liberal and Progressive organizations have agreed not to contest seats, but to combine against their common high protectionist opponent.

Regarding other matters Germany realizes that the allied foreign ministers cannot promise the return of part of the colonies, since they cannot speak in the name of the League, but it would be satisfied if the Allies would promise to support it in this matter in the League.

Meantime the press here has com-

menced to discuss the effect the pact may have on Germany's situation in the world. While the Conservative Berliner Borsen Courier declares that the conclusion of the peace pact would not improve the international relations existing between Germany and Soviet Russia, thus leading as it believes to the isolation of Germany, the Democratic Berliner Tagesschau maintains that the peace pact would terminate the enmity and be an end to the encirclement of Germany by the Allies.

New Agreements to Attempt to Rule Out War Entirely

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Sept. 25.—Great Britain and France have come to an agreement with Germany "in principle" concerning arbitration agreements to be concluded between the respective countries, but there is still a long row to hoe before a final agreement is reached, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor understands.

Monday is the last day that Mr.

Benton and Frederic W. Cook, Secretary of State; Payson Smith, Commissioner of Education, and William F. Youngman, state Treasurer, who are confederates with him, are allowed to file a defense. The Attorney-General said today that an extended reply, presenting the constitutional aspects of the daylight saving law, was in process of preparation and would be filed Monday.

Several opponents of daylight saving, headed by the Massachusetts State Grange and inhabitants of the town of Hadley, brought suit early in August charging that any enforcement of the daylight saving law was unconstitutional, and they wished to enjoin state officials from enforcing it. They declared it their intention to carry the issue of constitutionality to the United States Supreme Court, but they did not receive satisfaction in Massachusetts.

At midnight tonight daylight saving in Massachusetts ends its eighth season. Officers of the State Daylight Saving Association believe that if the decreasing amount of organized opposition is an indication, daylight saving is meeting with more public approval than at any time. Although past years have been featured by some organized legislative campaigns against daylight saving, these culminated this fall in a referendum which favored the plan by a large majority. This year the only outstanding opposition to daylight saving came with the filing of suit against the state officials, but proponents of summer time say that more people, numerically, favor the plan than ever before.

"People are becoming more accustomed to the changes in railroad time," Walter Powers, president of the association favoring daylight saving, said last night, "and we have been told of much less inconvenience this year than in any previous season." Since Massachusetts is the first and only state to have daylight saving by a state law, the rest of the country more or less looks to us for the operation of the plan, and we are glad to report an increased approval."

BOSTON TRAFFIC SYSTEM FAVORED

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Sept. 26.—Sir Henry Maybury, of the British Ministry of Transport, has returned from a study of American traffic control methods.

He was impressed by the enormous expenditures in America in connection with road improvement and traffic equipment. London is behindhand with respect to experimentation, so successful in the United States. The better signaling arrangements in New York than in London tend toward the expedition of the handling of traffic.

Sir Henry favors adapting the Boston system to the British capital.

POWERS TO USE FINLAND'S NEW PACT AS MODEL

Britain and France Agree "in Principle" to Accept Type of Arbitration

By Special Cable

BERLIN, Sept. 2.—Both France and Great Britain have agreed to accept the type of arbitration agreement Germany has concluded with Finland and other nations as a model for arbitration treaties between Germany on the one hand and France, Belgium, Czechoslovakia and Poland on the other, the Monitor correspondent is informed. If this is correct another obstacle to a peaceful settlement of pending problems at the coming conference has been removed, it is felt here.

Germany's type of arbitration treaty submits only general questions, on which disagreement has arisen, to the Hague tribunal for decision, while all points involving the vital interests of the Nation or national honor are to be submitted to a special court of arbitration to be appointed if and when the occasion arises. The two nations had not accepted its decision, which is not binding, but which nevertheless exercises strong moral influence on both countries.

Arbitration, British Foreign Minister, it will be remembered, originally demanded the arbitration of all conflicts.

One of the most difficult questions to be settled at the forthcoming conference, it is held here, is the question as to who shall act as guarantor for the arbitration treaties in the East.

Regarding other matters Germany

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The suggestions presuppose a closer co-operation between the grain exchanges and the grain futures administration than has thus far been enjoyed," states the report. "There is a reasonable expectation that such co-operation as will make the steps more effective will be accorded us."

Called Progressive Step

Establishment of the "Business Conduct Committee" charged with preventing such emergencies as existed last winter and spring, when wild price swings existed, is viewed with importance equal to that of the clearing house changes. Grain men said that it would be a step in progress to prevent or to cope with critical situations.

The proposed amendment on price fluctuations which the committee will

SKILLED LABOR PRIORITY ASKED IN ALIEN QUOTAS

Special Preference Urged by Boston Chamber to Fill Trades Needs

By Special Cable

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Admission of unskilled labor presents a social as well as an economic problem that is largely absent in the case of skilled labor, the report says. It is forecast that unskilled labor will be scarce in the not distant future, and apparently there is some lack already. Giving preference, therefore, to unskilled labor immigration presents many difficulties, the report explains.

Skilled and Unskilled

At the same time it is pointed out that under present circumstances New England has certain sources of available unskilled labor that is being sought out by other sections of the United States. The report continues:

The coal mining population is greater than the country needs for the time being, and the mining industry has the largest natural increase. The question arises whether we cannot recruit profitably from this source if a proper level of agricultural prices is to be maintained. This will increase the number of laborers needed to do the domestic service factory work may be the best available means of compensating for the lack of imported unskilled labor.

An insufficient supply of unskilled labor is considered to be within a practical expedient to give more study to the available means of recruiting native labor from some of these sources, since it is unlikely that we can greatly affect the situation by any changes in the present.

Employment Bureau

There seems to be a possibility here that we can make limited immigration that is allowed, more useful and effective. If, for instance, there is in New England a large body of cotton mill operatives out of employment, we can recruit some of these to fill up some of the mills in New England, and there are included among the offenders many of our population who do not belong to the so-called criminal classes, until they are recruited to the service of the community for the sake of compensation for the lack of imported unskilled labor.

Somewhat different considerations apply to the proper recruiting and training of skilled artisans, the lack of which is complained of in several answers to the questionnaire, although as a whole, these answers are not so bad as to indicate that such preferences as the law now gives to "skilled agriculturists" have been pronounced a failure by so good an authority as Mr. Curran, the Immigration Commissioner, and Miss Ellinwood, in the United States, the only way, without peonage, to keep a large

population of unskilled labor from the United States.

mission to measure American expectations.

The visiting mission has been plainly informed that the settlement offered submitted at the opening of the negotiations last Thursday cannot be seriously entertained on a basis of settlement by the American commission. In setting forth the American view of the offer of yesterday's joint session of the commissions, the Secretary of the Treasury, Andrew W. Mellon, was also said to have reinforced that view with observations as to the French ability to pay.

The trend of the negotiations so far has caused no lessening of the optimism either of Mr. Mellon or M. Caillaux as to reaching an ultimate agreement, despite the wide divergence of views between the two commissions. It was recalled that the situation was almost paralleled at this stage by the differences which arose during the conversations on the British funding settlement.

Little reference has been made thus far to the question of the interest rates. That phase is awaited by the Americans, some of whom, at least, feel they can form a better judgment of a whole settlement after receiving the French view. It was thought likely, however, that some mention of the interest will be made directly from American quarters when the two groups again sit across the table from each other.

Although it was insisted that the move was intended only as one of co-operation with the American press, M. Caillaux has announced the appointment of an official liaison between the French mission and the American Delegation. The selected, Henry Dunay, editor and principal owner of one of the important Paris dailies, to serve as his spokesman, although M. Caillaux will continue to receive the correspondents for a daily interview.

Change in American Methods

With the appointment of M. Dunay there came indications of a change also in the policy of the American commission which has adhered strictly to an attitude of silence except through rare formal statements. It was said that some members of the American group believed the public should be more fully informed concerning the status of the negotiations so that a sound public opinion might be developed in the event of a crisis.

Allusion was made to the Borah letter in this connection and reference likewise was made to an announcement by Carter Glass, Senator of Virginia, who arrayed himself with the members of the delegation for the French. Mr. Glass, Secretary of the Treasury in the Wilson Cabinet, declared he favored dealing with the French people "to the very limit of generosity," calling attention to the losses sustained by the French nation in the war and the possibility of more serious consequences had the French people not made the sacrifices they did.

These two positions are regarded by members of the commission as indicative of the sharp line of demarcation that may be drawn through any proposal or any settlement, that may come in the present conversations.

Issue Is Not Eased

Members of the French delegation, although here less than three days, already have witnessed a demonstration of the American

EVENTS TONIGHT

Theaters
"Captain X," 8:15.
"George M. Cohan in 'American Born,'" 8:15.
"Majestic—'Rose Marie,'" 8:15.
"Keith's—'Vanderbilt,'" 8:15.
"Shubert—'The Student Prince,'" 8:15.
"Paramount—'Photoplay,'" 8:15.

Paramount—"The Man Who Found Himself," 8:15.
Tremont Temple—"The Fool," 8:15.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Address, "Israel Among Nations," by Eliza D. Stowe at the Yonk High-Eve, Holy Day services, under the auspices of the Young People's League, United Synagogue of America, at the Y. M. H. A. Auditorium, Seaver Street and Humboldt Avenue, Roxbury, during New England Baker's Association convention, New Haven, Conn., Sept. 27-28.

EVENTS MONDAY

Meeting, Massachusetts Society of Certified Public Accountants, Chamber of Commerce building, 7:30 a.m.
Baseball, Fenway Park, Boston vs. Chicago, American League, 3:15.

THE 2780

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Founded 1903 by Mary Baker Eddy
An International Daily Newspaper
Established 1897, expanded and
holidays by the Christian Science Publishing Society, 175 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries. One year, \$12.00; six months, \$6.00; three months, \$3.00; one month, 75c. Single copies, 15 cents. (Printed in U. S.)

Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. Postmaster, for mailing at Boston, Mass., of record, provided for in section 1607, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

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straight-from-the-shoulder style of dealing with complex problems.

Mr. Mellon's memorandum does not mince words. He read it to the joint session in a low tone and the few Frenchmen who understood English were reported to have been surprised at the directness employed by the Secretary. The statement was transmitted into French at the commission's hotel as quickly as it could be done and there were renewed exclamations upon examination of the document. The discussion went to work at once, however, to form a judgment of its full import and to determine their next move.

The code experts of the French Embassy, who had counted on a lively time putting into diplomatic cipher M. Caillaux's exchanges with Paris during the debt negotiations, are finding instead that time is hanging heavily for them. True to his promise when he left home, the French Finance Minister is "going it alone" in his negotiations with the American Debt Commission. He consults sometimes with his colleagues on the commission, but he is sending no messages to his Government and is receiving no advice from it.

Joseph Caillaux Meets the Wishes of Newspapermen

French Minister of Finance Agrees to Receive the Press Every Evening

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26—Joseph Caillaux, French Minister of Finance, and head of the most important French delegation which has come to the United States since the Disarmament Conference, has fallen in graciously with the ways of American newspapermen, whose demand here in Washington, is "Conferences and then more conferences." He will be accessible to representatives of the press every evening at the French Embassy during the debt funding negotiations which brought him, at the head of an imposing delegation of statesmen and finance experts, to Washington. His first meeting with the press of the Capital yesterday was replete with French cordiality.

For half an hour newspapermen had been waiting with some impatience in the entrance hall of the embassy, while members of the staff appeared at intervals from the upper regions where was M. Caillaux, preparing for the formal dinner at the White House, with reassuring messages that the Minister would shortly see the gentlemen of the press.

Such requests are usually answered to the effect that an opinion is impracticable; that a scheme unobjectionable on its face may be operated as to work a fraud upon the public, and that promoters must accept full responsibility for any violation of law involved in the operation of the enterprise through the mails.

"Experience has shown," said the solicitor, that the unscrupulous seek such opinions for the very purpose of making use of them when they are called to account in fraud bader proceedings or in criminal prosecution.

Then came the announcement that "Monsieur Caillaux would see the gentlemen of the press," and they trooped up the marble staircase to where M. Caillaux stood at the entrance of his reception room, resplendent in his suit and handkerchief, the gentility of M. Caillaux. There were three ladies among the "gentlemen of the press," and M. Caillaux bowed low over their hands.

There were few questions asked, and those were directed with directness. M. Caillaux was most pleased with the members of the American Debt Funding Commission, whom he had met for the first time that morning; he was pleased with the statement which he had submitted to them, and which he wrote himself on his board the Paris. He could be conciliatory, too.

"You read my statement to your commission this morning," That answers many of your questions."

He agreed to meet the press every evening at the same time. "I will not keep you waiting again," he promised, as he bowed his representatives out.

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PUBLICITY CURB ON MAIL FRAUDS

"Meet Swindler With His Own Weapon," Postal Official Advises

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 25—

"Meet the mail swindler with his own weapon—publicity," was the plea of Horace J. Donnelly, solicitor of the Post Office Department, in an address before a convention of executives of better business bureaus in session here.

That part of the investing public which "falls for mail swindlers," Mr. Donnelly said, comes back again and again for more, undoubtedly actuated by desire to get something for nothing, but actually giving their something for nothing. Lists of their names command high prices from "sneak list" brokers.

Hundreds of millions of dollars are saved to hundreds of thousands of the investing public annually through the issuance of fraud orders by the Post Office Department. Mr. Donnelly pointed out, but fraud orders and prison sentences are not going to entirely eliminate the fraudulent promoter so long as he can so readily find dupes upon whom to prey, and until the public becomes more educated and pays more heed to warnings, such dupes will be found a plenty.

The press and the printed word are effective ways of teaching the public. The printed word is convincing; the spoken word finds it scope in the printed word. Newspapers give a good deal of space to fraud orders issued by the Post Office Department. Others give scarcely any. Wide publicity is desirable in these matters in order that the public may be acquainted with the methods employed by mail order swindlers and profit by such knowledge.

Nearly 1000 persons and concerns have been named in fraud orders issued since Harry S. New became Postmaster-General early in 1923—a greater number than has ever before been issued during a like period. Mr. Donnelly said.

Some of the bolder promoters actually seek to use the Post Office Department in furthering their schemes. Mr. Donnelly disclosed, by asking for rulings in advance on the legality of proposed questionable undertakings without revealing their exact nature.

Such requests are usually answered to the effect that an opinion is impracticable; that a scheme unobjectionable on its face may be operated as to work a fraud upon the public, and that promoters must accept full responsibility for any violation of law involved in the operation of the enterprise through the mails.

"Experience has shown," said the solicitor, that the unscrupulous seek such opinions for the very purpose of making use of them when they are called to account in fraud bader proceedings or in criminal prosecution.

CONFERENCE AT WASHINGTON

Harvey A. Sweetser, manager of the New Haven district office of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, leaves Boston tonight for Washington, D. C., to attend a conference of managers of district and co-operative offices of the bureau, who will gather at the Capitol from all parts of the country Sept. 23 to Oct. 1, inclusive. The meeting is to discuss plans whereby the present services rendered by the offices to business interests may be further extended, especially to augment the assistance to American exporters in developing their foreign trade.

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NEW ENGLAND GETS SOFT COAL SUPPLY

Arrangements With Bituminous Men Prevent Shortage

At a conference held today in the State House between members of the emergency coal administration and representatives of bituminous producing firms of Western Pennsylvania and West Virginia, plans were considered whereby an abundance of this fuel will be shipped to New England and likelihood of any fuel shortage eliminated.

John Hayes Hammond, chairman of the New England Governors' Fuel Committee, and Eugene C. Hull, state vice-chairman of the committee and Massachusetts emergency fuel administrator, held the conference with Harry L. Gandy, executive secretary of the National Coal Association, and Carroll B. Huntress, another official of the same association.

The visitors, who represent a large number of bituminous companies, gave assurance that the soft coal operators are desirous of doing everything to obtain the market value in New England for the soft coal producers.

At today's conference plans were outlined to perfect the organization of the soft coal drive so that there will be no failure to deliver soft coal in New England and that the quality and price will be satisfactory.

28 COLLEGE EXTENSION COURSES ARE OFFERED

Twenty-eight courses of college study will be given for the benefit of Boston men and women in the late afternoons and evenings this year by the commission on extension courses, of which Prof. Arthur F. Whiteman, dean in charge of university extension at Harvard University, continues to be chairman. Most of the courses are given by the Post Office Department.

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AUTOMOBILE DAY AT FAIR

Eastern States Exposition Closes With Motor Events Taking Precedence

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 25 (Special)—This, the final day of the Eastern States Exposition, is designated as automobile day, and the automobile races, automobile polo and automobile show have become focal points of interest. Concluding awards in various competitions also engage attention. With the schools closed, large numbers of children flock to the grounds, their attendance equaling, if not exceeding that of Monday, known as Children's Day.

The exposition this year takes rank as the most successful in the history of the enterprise. The fair has been bigger. The exhibits more varied, and the features better balanced and richer in educational values than ever before. Weather has been especially favorable, and each day the attendance has exceeded that of the corresponding day last year.

J. C. Penney of New York, chain store proprietor, speaking yesterday before the Rotary Club of Springfield, referred to the fair as "a laboratory display of what can be done by men working co-operatively toward a desirable standard." "Furthermore," he continued, "I feel that I may say to you without impropriety that in my opinion this exposition reaches far into the social fabric and so distinguishes itself as an effort that carries its influence to ever-widening circles."

Exhibition of Lambs

Special interest of the sheep growers centers in the exhibition of lambs raised by boys and girls. Nearly all the entries were from western Massachusetts farms, the incentive to the young sheep-raisers having been given by the Hampden County Improvement League. Rivalry among the young shepherds was keen, and some fine animals were shown. A sale of the lambs followed the judges' inspection.

In the junior musical contests, Palmer High School was adjudged to have the best orchestra, with the orchestra of the Holyoke combined school in second place. The Springfield Girl Scouts again won the drum and bugle competition, while the Holyoke Girl Scouts came second. In the boys' drum corps contest, Our Lady of Hope Corps of Springfield was the victor. In the band contest, won by St. Joseph's Church of Willimantic, second honors went to the Brightside Boys of Holyoke. In each contest there were first and second prizes of \$100 and \$50. In the individual contest for drum major, Frances Sullivan of the Springfield Girl Scouts won the gold medal, she having only recently been appointed to that position in the corps.

Junior Achievement

The Junior Achievement championship in leather work was awarded to the team from the Leathercraft Club of Holyoke. In the clothing judging contest, a Springfield team made up from different clubs won in a spirited competition among nine teams. The second honor went to an Essex County (N. Y.) team. The food demonstration contest was won by a Westport (N. Y.) team. Seven silver loving

cupps were awarded for the best fish record book and three cups of these went to Springfield clubs and the other two to clubs in Woonsocket, R. I., and Meriden, Conn.

At the dog show, prizes were awarded yesterday afternoon in the morning and afternoon classes. The Nashville, Harvester, owned by F. L. Miller of Beverly, Mass., was adjudged the best beagle and May Manafeld, owned by C. C. Bartlett of Webster, Mass., the best fox-terrier. Elbridge Brownie, from the Charles Eldridge kennel in East Greenwich, R. I., was adjudged the best English setter, and Queen of Rockingham, shown by Mr. and Mrs. Marchionne Di Fausti of Haverhill, Mass., the best Irish setter. C. H. Countryman's Caesar van-Jane, Oct. from the Zeitgeist kennels, South Lincoln, Mass., took first place in the shepherd class. Idahurst, Lassie, shown by O. B. Gilman of Boston, was declared the best cocker spaniel.

SHOE UNION AGREES TO NEGOTIATIONS

Haverhill District Council Notifies Manufacturers

HAVERHILL, Mass., Sept. 26 (Special)—The district council of the Shoe Workers Protective Union has agreed to open negotiations with the Haverhill Shoe Manufacturers Association on a new working agreement in the coming week. A committee of seven from the council will meet Tuesday evening for the purpose of drawing up a tentative agreement which will be submitted to the manufacturers later in the week.

The manufacturers already have a tentative agreement which they will take up with the union when the conferences begin. A new agreement for inauguration in the shoe industry Jan. 1 will be drawn from these two drafts presented by both parties. The new agreement is expected to be along similar lines to the existing agreement and continue for a two-year period with provisions for opening prices at six-month intervals.

The state of the Haverhill Shoe Board of Arbitration is unknown and whether it will be continued or not is a matter of speculation. The agreement will contain provisions protecting the industry against strikes, lockouts, or any cessation of work and for some form of arbitration for settlement of all disputes arising during its term.

MANY PASSES ISSUED TO VISIT LEVIATHAN

Thousands of passes were issued today by the local office of the United States Lines to persons who wished to visit the Leviathan which is in the naval drydock in South Boston for overhauling. The office is open for application from 10 to 4 o'clock, tomorrow and Monday. Owing to the heavy demand for passes the number issued for each day has been limited.

ACCOUNTANTS TO MEET

Features of the Massachusetts law relative to the taxation of foreign and domestic building corporations will be discussed at a meeting of the Massachusetts Society of Certified Public Accountants to be held in the New Chamber of Commerce Building at 7 p.m. Monday, Sept. 28, by George L. Bishop, J. Chester Cranwell, F. R. Carnegie Steele and Raymond D. Willard.

World News in Brief

Chicago (AP)—John Thomas Scopes, central figure in the Dayton, Tenn., evolution trial, has arrived here to enroll at the University of Chicago as graduate student. He will specialize in geology.

Sydney, N. S. W. (AP)—The Government has introduced a bill in the New South Wales legislature providing for the establishment of a state insurance office which would undertake all classes of insurance business. It is stated that the purpose of the measure is "not to swell revenue, but to provide cheaper premiums."

Gera, Thuringia (AP)—Prince Heinrich of Reuss will fill again the post of chief dramatist of the State Theater of Reuss for the coming season. He held that position last year. Another son of a noble house to enter the theatrical business is Prince Joachim Ernest of Anhalt, who has come to Germany as stage manager for the coming season at the Ballenstedt Theater in the Harz Mountains.

New York (AP)—Maj.-Gen. Mark L. Hersey, retired, of Washington, D. C., elected commander-in-chief of the Million Guards of the World War at the close of its annual convention here. He succeeds Maj.-Gen. George H. Harris. Vice-commanders elected were Rear Admiral Thomas J. Cowie of Washington and Col. A. T. Marix, United States Marine Corps, of San Francisco.

Stettin (AP)—The latest toy for German children is the "Rolling Island." Adhering to the plan of the scooter, it has a single wheel at the rear and two wheels on either side and one drivable wheel in front. The child stands on the disk and propels it forward by means of a pole in either hand.

At this season of the year—
most folks are
busy hunting
for an exclusive
shop—
I'll tell
you mine
the year
'round! It is
La Chatelaine, Inc.

GOWNS

159 Newbury Street Rock Bay 6103
BOSTON, MASS.

TECH READOPTS SEMESTER PLAN

Several New Courses and Special Lecturers Are Announced

Massachusetts Institute of Technology will open Monday, registration day, when Dr. Samuel W. Stratton, its president; Dean Henry P. Tabor and Prof. Charles M. Spofford, chairman of the faculty, will welcome the entering class.

This year the Institute calendar will be divided into two terms, the summer period to 1915, when the term plan was put into effect. The return to semesters is expected to simplify the academic and administrative activities. Classes for the first term will begin Tuesday and the last term will come on Jan. 23.

Several distinguished natural scientists have been added to the faculty this year, among them being Dr. Herbert B. Dwight, known for his attainments in the design of electrical machinery in the plant of the Canadian Westinghouse Company, who becomes a member of the electrical engineering staff.

Special Lecturers

Dr. Charles Tertaghi, formerly head of the department of civil engineering at Roberts College in Constantinople, and a Czech engineer of wide reputation, has been appointed a special lecturer and research associate in the department of civil engineering.

Prof. George L. Hosmer '07 has been promoted from associate professor to the grade of professor of geodesy, and Richard G. Tyler '14, formerly an associate professor, becomes his first year as professor of sanitary engineering.

The new graduate course in gas and fuel engineering, the first of its kind offered by an college in this country, starts this year under direction of Prof. R. T. Haslam, head of gas and fuel engineering. This course, which marks another step in Tech's policy of encouraging graduate study and original research in all branches of engineering, leads to the degree of Master of Science in gas and fuel engineering. It is designed to train men to meet the outstanding engineering problem of getting greater efficiency from the fuels now burned in industry and the home and to search for new fuels to replace the diminishing natural resources of the nation.

Industries Co-operative

The department of electrical engineering offers a new course in electrical communications which students will have the advantages of study in the factories of the Western Electric Company, the operating plant of the New York Telephone Company, and the Bell System laboratories.

The first two years of the course will be given at Tech, and in the three succeeding years students will divide their time equally between the plants of the co-operative companies and the Institute.

The first course leading to the degree of Bachelor of Military Science is another addition to the curriculum. The course is designed specifically to cover such engineering problems as army and navy officers are called upon to face, and is open only to officers of these branches of the service.

Aeronautical engineering, which up to this year was under the physics department, is now established as a separate department in charge of Prof. Edward P. Warner. While the work in this course is primarily for graduate students, properly qualified undergraduates and special students will be admitted.

LOWELL LECTURES SCHEDULED

The annual fall series of free public lectures held under the auspices of the Lowell Institute, will start Friday, Oct. 1, in Huntington Hall at 8 p.m. "The Influence of the West on the Peoples of the Ottoman Empire, 1774-1924," which is the topic of the first series, will be delivered by Arnold J. Toynbee, professor of international history in the University of London and director of studies in the British Institute of International Affairs. Free tickets may be obtained from the curator of the Institute. The schedule follows:

"The Old Order of Society (1774-1774)," Oct. 1; "The Advent of

Japan," Oct. 2; "The Advent of

China," Oct. 3; "The Advent of

India," Oct. 4; "The Advent of

South America," Oct. 5; "The Advent of

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SUNSET STORIES

The Two Pots of Mint

THE Homemaker thought for sure she heard a tiny voice. She paused in her work, looked all round and listened again—but no, nothing could be heard or seen. So she put:

Drink in the Eating place.

Music in the Listening place.

for the stranger who might pass by, and went on washing-up plates and dishes.

Presently, she heard the two Pots of Mint talking on the window-sill outside.

"I do wish someone would put us in the sun today," said the Big Pot of Mint.

"So do I," said the Little Pot of Mint.

The Homemaker simply knew to do this little act of service, and on the way to the sunniest part of the garden she whispered all the loving thoughts that came to her; then gently placed each Pot of Mint on a round flower-tub that stood near the railings.

"Thank you so much," said the Big Pot.

"Thank you, thank you," echoed Little Pot. "How big the world is! So wide! So sunny!"

"The world, Little Pot! It's only a garden!"

"But a beautiful one," rippled the little breeze through all the leaves. Everything in the garden was so friendly. Walter and William Willow, being the tallest trees, were full of information. Isabel Ivy, holding on to the house, sent down shy greetings. Andrew, the apple tree, courageously lifted all his branches and a flutter of petals fell, as his share of welcome, while Susie Syringa sedately bowed, and beckoned to the sparrows round about to come and swing on her slender stems. Lastly, the most important dweller in the garden, Granny Lilac (who could look over the wall, right down a whole street of other gardens), in the sweetest possible way, made them feel quite at home and one of the family.

All day long the sun peeped in

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog



Progress in the Churches

After 25 years of negotiation and co-operation looking toward organic union, the Congregational, the Methodist and the Presbyterian churches of Canada have at last come to the consummation of their hopes and aspirations in the establishment of the United Church of Canada.

The appointed representatives of these three Canadian churches met in Toronto on June 10 to constitute the first general council of the United Church of Canada. The occasion was a historic one, and of great national as well as a spiritual interest.

It was an event far-reaching in its effects upon the future character of the various Christian denominations.

From Newfoundland to Vancouver Island the United Church of Canada has a worshipping unit in every English-speaking community. While the United Church is truly national in its scope and character, it is also cosmopolitan in its make-up, since it includes in its membership and sphere of service many foreign races settled in Canada. In western Canada intensive mission work is being carried on among the foreign settlements. Much of this work is of an educational and social, as well as a evangelistic character. The problem of "Canadianizing" this alien element is one of political as well as of religious importance. Several journals have been published, in foreign languages, under the auspices of the Methodist and Presbyterian churches.

The Associated Press announces that at the thirty-first biennial session of the General Unitarian Conference, to be held in Cleveland Oct. 13 to 15, the conference will be merged with the American Unitarian Association, which organized it in 1865 and now absorbs it in a reorganization of denominational machinery. William Howard Taft, Chief Justice of the United States, has been president of the General Conference since 1915.

The three evening sessions will be devoted to such subjects as the future of Christian liberalism; religion in society and the world of nations. The Unitarian Ministerial Union, Alliance of Unitarian Women and Unitarian Laymen's League are co-operating.

On the program are Dr. S. Parkes Cadman of Brooklyn, N. Y., president of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America; the Rev. John Haynes Holmes of the Community Church, New York City; Dr. Samuel P. Capen, Chancellor of the University of Buffalo; Karl de

Schweinitz, social worker of Philadelphia; Prof. W. T. Waugh of McGill University, Montreal, and the Rev. Charles Francis Potter of the West Side Unitarian Church of New York City.

The Associated Press reports that by a vote of 190 to 12, the West Virginia Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church has approved unification of the northern and southern churches. Admission of laymen to the conference was approved, 98 to 97.

The World Aspect of Industrial Problems, "Christianity in the Home of the World," and "Our Trusteeship for Other Races," are the principal subjects for discussion at the American Church Congress, to meet at Eastbourne, Oct. 4-8. Its president remarks that it is something of a new venture to have overseas life and problems the main topic of a congress. "One cannot," he says, "take up a newspaper without being reminded of the rivalry of races, the problem raised by international trade, and its reaction on home-industries, the question how best to educate the backward peoples, the moral responsibilities of the Empire, and so on." The congress will close with a thanksgiving service in Winchester Cathedral.

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Needlepoint Tapestry

An interesting sale of the most popular article in Art Needlework today.

The assortment includes pieces partly finished in Petit Point and Gros Point. All that is necessary to complete the article is to fill in the background.

Other designs tinted on the canvas so the colors may be carried out perfectly.

Chair Seats \$7.75 to \$17.75
Chair Backs \$10.50 to \$22.50
Bell Boxes \$12.50 to \$25.75
Foot Stools \$14.50 to \$25.75

The articles priced are tinted on the canvas and include the wool for the design.

Our instructor will give instructions on all needlepoint pieces purchased in the department.

Art Section, Sixth Floor

A Paris Causerie

By SISTER HUDDLESTON

Paris, Sept. 5

Special Correspondence

IT IS significant that one of the most important of the Paris newspapers, *Le Journal*, is beginning to publish a series of articles by Henri Béroud on the New Russia. Henri Béroud is unquestionably the leading journalist of France. He writes with a clarity, a vigor, and independence that have rarely been surpassed. He expresses himself to the greatest sincerity. Now, France recognized the Soviet Government last year and M. Krassin came to Paris as the Russian Ambassador, while Jean Herbeau went to Moscow as the French Ambassador.

Nevertheless, relations between the two countries have not been altogether good. Recently Russia offered to pay a percentage of the Tsarist debts, and if indeed an arrangement can be reached, the last obstacle in the way of more normal relations between the former allies will be removed.

It is, however, with a political interest, therefore, that the articles of Henri Béroud will be followed, for the signature is a pledge of impartiality, and as for the faculty of observation which M. Béroud possesses, it has been proven on numerous occasions.

M. Clemenceau's Opinions

Georges Clemenceau, who is at present living with the utmost simplicity in his tiny cottage in Vendée, retains his old verve. He declines to discuss for publication politicians and political events. An attempt was recently made to induce him to express an opinion about M. Callian, who is faced with an enormous task.

Is it unnecessary to underline the impertinence of the newspaper which dares to throw a ton of iron into the market?

It had been supposed that the French who used to save have become spendthrifts. The facts, as revealed in the statistics now published, show that this impression is altogether untrue.

The *Tigre* made use of it to respond as follows: "My opinion is that the invention of telegraphy is excellent for indolent persons, because they can thus escape being thrown out of the door by those whom they importune with their questions. Needless to say, the reply was not published by the journal to which it was addressed.

Another anecdote which is being related of M. Clemenceau is to the effect that the Académie Française recently sent one of its employees to him carrying the small allowances that are made to Académiciens. Now M. Clemenceau has always refused to take this place under the cowl, although he was elected by that august body. The employee began to count the amount of money which he had to him at the rate of 33 francs 48 centimes a month. The statesman thrust back the money and paroxysmally exclaimed: "Tell the secretary from me that as Clemenceau does not perform any duties in connection with the Académie he refuses to accept any money."

Arrests of Communists

The Communists, though not large in numbers, manage from time to time to make a noisy manifestation in the streets of Paris which arouse great excitement. They have just invited their followers to "descendre dans la Rue" and to assemble before the embassies and legations of Poland, Rumania and Bulgaria, in order to demonstrate against the alleged White Terrorism which reigns in those countries.

Although the Prefect of Police pro-

hibited the march, he was compelled to let it go on.

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French government has sent 100,000 francs to the Soviet Government.

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French government has sent 100,000 francs to the Soviet Government.

The *Monde* also reported that the

EDUCATORS TAKE UP PROBLEMS OF TRAINING YOUTH

(Continued from Page 1)

something can be done partially to fill the gap by the establishment of voluntary continuation schools. The success of all such efforts largely depends upon the possibility of breaking away from the traditional conception and nomenclature of a school. It is a truism that knowledge which is come to with great difficulty is very quickly lost.

Hard to Learn, Easliy Lost
It is quite natural for an elementary school to bring a boy or girl up to a certain standard of efficiency in spite of any difficulty, but if the natural capacity of that boy or girl is below a certain limit the skill so laboriously acquired will be lost the moment the necessary drilling is relaxed. This is one reason why the schools are blamed for the poor performance of boys and girls in the three R's when tested about the age of 14 or 15.

If a satisfactory system of further education is to be carried out, there must be teachers possessing knowledge of individual capability and wise enough to know when to drop subjects of instruction which can never have any real significance or value to a percentage of the population. For such as these vocational, social, and recreational training is necessary, but it must be generously conceived.

All that reports which have appeared upon the problem of the adolescent agree in emphasizing the necessity of continued education for boys and girls between the ages of 14 and 18, if the money and effort spent upon primary education are to produce an adequate result. Throughout all the reports runs the thought that the problem of juvenile education can be solved only by bringing about a new outlook in society, and a new attitude whereby the young person is regarded less as a wage-earner than as a citizen in training. To many it seems that a system of compulsory day continuation schools is the only practicable method of securing requisite attention to the physical, intellectual, and social needs of boys and girls throughout the years of adolescence.

Boy Scout Idea a Good One

In this connection, the work of Juvenile organizations, like the Boy Scouts, Girl Guides, and so forth, is of very great value. A further development is the establishment of juvenile organization committees, whose purpose it is to link up the activities of all such bodies in an urban area. A corresponding part is played in the rural areas by the rural community council. Through its agency young people's committees are being established in the villages, whose object it is to arouse greater interest in the welfare of young persons and to explore the whole field of voluntary effort in connection with their social and educational training.

One feature of all this work is the effort which is being made to stimulate interest, as far as possible, that without the help of charitable opinion, educational provision still cannot be made or fails in its purpose. Another feature is the increasing regard which is being paid to the enlistment of voluntary help, the local authority, devoting its attention to general oversight, co-ordinating effort, and financial assistance.

Wearing the Black Coat

Since the aim of education is to train for life in its fullest sense, the school must be intimately concerned with the occupations and careers of pupils. The long controversy whether education should be liberal or vocational, general or specific, is surely based upon a fallacy. To not a few liberal education still connotes, quite mistakenly,

the study of letters and the wearing of a black coat, while vocational education is conceived as an inidious means of excluding the bulk of the community from privileges enjoyed by a more fortunate minority.

This misconception arises through a misunderstanding in regard to the nature of education. From its very nature education cannot be imposed from without against the will of the individual. The school curriculum is, therefore, but a means of helping pupils according to their capabilities to realize themselves and to develop living cultures which will show it self in willing and useful service to the community of which they form a part.

From this point of view the vocational aspect cannot be ignored, and, if the best results are to be obtained from our education system, it is essential to secure in increasing measure the interest and support of parents and employers. Something can be done by judicious propaganda and through the formation of parent associations, but it is of the first importance for employers and education authorities to get together and to consider the best ways of dealing with the problem which is common to them both—the building up of a community of men and women of character, resource and initiative.

Complaint of Employers

Employers are not merely disgruntled generally with the products of the schools; they complain that they have great difficulty in finding men who are fit for the non-commissioned ranks in industry, and that the number of workers who are both capable and willing to undertake positions of responsibility is much below the demand. Adam Smith long ago called attention to the danger of men and women degenerating if caught by a highly organized industrial system which made comparatively little demand on the individual inventiveness and afforded little scope for the exercise of intelligence. Modern conditions have not become less exacting.

It is important alike for the welfare of industry and of the community that the education of boys and girls shall suffer no break, when they cease full-time attendance at schools, but shall continue and developed during the years following their entrance into industry and commerce. This cannot be effected without the co-operation of employers who need to be interested in the whole problem of adolescent education. Juvenile employment bureaus and the following-up committees are essential parts of the machinery for securing this closer co-operation between education and industry.

"Y" WORKERS' GUESTS OF ARTHUR S. JOHNSON

With Arthur S. Johnson, president of the Y. M. C. A. as host, a large number of lay and secretarial workers of the Boston "Y" are guests today at Mr. Johnson's summer home at Nahant. The occasion is the annual outing and conference of the workers, and included a luncheon at the Nahant Club at 1 o'clock. Most of the guests made the trip by automobile.

Following luncheon there were addresses by Mr. Johnson, William E. Adams, general secretary, Arthur Ferry Jr., and others, touching on the general work of the association, and the plans for the coming year.

NEW SCHOOL DEDICATED

THOMPSONVILLE, Conn., Sept. 26 (Special)—The new Enfield High School, erected at a cost of \$250,000, was dedicated last night. A. B. Meredith, Commissioner of Education, and Franklin E. Pierce, Supervisor of Secondary Education for Connecticut, were the principal speakers. Principal Edgar H. Parkman spoke on the history of the school.



day sanctioned that the relations commercial, twenty between United States and Australia, will come into operation on Oct. 1.

The treaty, under which Australia is to give to Canada British preference customs rates on certain articles, was signed recently by the Canadian and Australian governments. Canada has until January 1 to implement the changes, customs, iron and steel, telephone and vehicle parts. Canada, in return, gives similar rates on Australian fresh and canned meats, hams, sausages, eggs, cheese, butter, canned vegetables, dried fruits, peas, quinces, apricots and neocarines, canned fruits, honey, sugar, glue, essential oils, fruit pulp and eucalyptus oil.

NEW GOVERNING BODY AT SIMMONS COLLEGE

Reorganization of the administration of Simmons College is made effective for the new academic year according to announcement today. In the past, all administrative power has been in the hands of a board, consisting of the president and the dean of the college, and a small executive group of the faculty. The administrative board as a de facto body has been dissolved, and the complete faculty, consisting of the president, the dean, the full-time professors of the various grades, and the full-time instructors and lecturers who have had five years experience in college teaching, will take over its duties.

To the faculty and its committee is intrusted the general administration of the instruction of the college and the government of the students. It determines the conditions of admission, promotion, and graduation, the qualifications of students to meet these conditions, the arrangements and requirements of the courses of study, and such other matters of administration as may be submitted by the president.

the publication of trade associations

it is evident that trade associations have been making some progress. Out of the many experiments that have been tried in co-operative practices and methods, there have developed certain definite lines which trade associations, executives and members know to be of practical everyday business value. These lines are generalities or carryings on of doubtful or small value but useful.

In the coming era of intense competition each trade association will have to prove its worth by showing definite results as a minimum of expense. Trade associations have become a staple—of things of permanence. The days of their infancy are over, and the trade association will be subject to the same stern workings of economic law and practical demand as any other staple service or commodity. We have all seen many new forms of service come into staple, but to be permanent, the service rendered must be definite and tangible.

Winning Public Confidence

In part, Mr. Sheets said: "A study of the business progress of the past quarter century will show what a marked part trade associations have played in the changing attitude of business toward the public and in correcting the public's misconception of business. Business no longer thinks in terms entirely scornful of the public interest, and as a consequence the public has forgotten much of its former criticism of business."

The rapid expansion which has come over nearly all trade associations during the last few years was described by the conference speakers. Emphasis was laid upon their value as specialized research organizations, working toward a definite end by providing craft information. "Most industries now know what they want of their trade associations," Mr. Gault said, "and capable leaders with definite, seasoned ideas have arisen among members and in

Memorial to One-Time Famous Preparatory School Dedicated

Dr. Payson Smith Speaks at Exercises at Plainfield in Opening of Combined School and Library on Site of the Rev. Moses Hallock Institution

PLAINFIELD, Mass., Sept. 26.—Warren Mitchell, and Miss Freda Dore of Plainfield, who read a paper dealing with the history of the town.

With the building as a new library and school on the site of the famous Hallowell school, built 1811 to 1821, a school with a high court and amphitheater, many young men the library room has been filled with Colonial-style, with painted ceiling and window furniture.

At one time, when Williams College was occupying its building, the library was used for its public local meetings.

With the building in two sections, one containing two classrooms for the public school pupils of the town, and the other housing the public library of 10,000 volumes. The library is a memorial of Dr. Samuel Shaw, a leading townsmen of the generation following that of Parson Hallcock, as he was widely known in his time.

All the money from the new building, with the exception of \$1000, was given by the townsmen, the other citizens of the town.

The donation was made by the Rev. Dr. Samuel Shaw, a brother-in-law of William Cullen Bryant. His daughter, Miss Sarah G. Shaw, cast her first ballot at the presidential election last fall. She became a registered voter in order that she might better support the cause of prohibition enforcement.

SHEDFIELD INCOME \$200,000

NEW HAVEN, Sept. 26 (P)—Figures from the annual report of Russell H. Chittenden, former director and now treasurer of the Sheffield Scientific School at Yale University, show that the income of the school, mer home is on the Charles Dudley for the last fiscal year was \$200,000.

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... one of the finest clutches and used in many of the highest priced cars made in this country. The fact that it runs in oil instead of being run dry means that you have no clutch lubricating problem. You who are used to frequent and troublesome lubrication of your clutch bearing will appreciate the vital advantage of this exclusive Overland feature...

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... expensive looking, very durable; deep, comfortable seats; Brussels carpet in rear, rubber carpet in front; more room for the driver, more room for your passengers; big-car value, bigger atmosphere all the way through; at even less-than-current light-car cost; as what other light car can you be certain of such splendid driving-for-dollar value!

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... sturdy, reliable, a borrent on the hills, with all the power you need for 50 miles or 50,000; 1-head motor, larger valves, more efficient and giving more power than average; a quiet motor because it has only half the number of working parts...

Chassis

... strong, rigid frame with lots of bracing springs of Chrome Vanadium steel; the finest and strongest spring steel known—in Overland springs every foot of genuine Chrome Vanadium, exactly the same material that you will find in the world's finest automobiles; front wheel mounted on Timken taper roller bearings; rear wheel on New Departure ball bearings; McPherson front tapered steering knuckles; reversible type steering; goes over 100 miles per hour; 100,000 miles guaranteed in Overland's price-book; in what car will you get for equal hundred dollars more car you match in driving-for-dollar value?

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... easy entrance and exit to both front and rear seats. No difficulty to anybody getting in or out. Each door has four solid heavy hinges. Use them as rough as you like; these doors are there to stay. They're built to withstand punishment!

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RADIO

Washington Radio Show to Have Educational Features

Second Annual Exhibition to Open Monday at the New Washington Auditorium

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—Everything is in readiness here for the opening on Monday of the Second Annual Radio Show to be held at the New Washington Auditorium under the auspices of the Radio Merchants' Association of Washington. The show will run through Oct. 4.

In addition to the usual features of radio shows, several special exhibits have been planned owing to the fact that the government departments dealing with radio activities are located here. This will include elaborate exhibits put on by the Army, Navy, Bureau of Standards and Department of Commerce. These will be educational in character.

The entire stage of the auditorium will be given over to a complete broadcasting plant operated by the Radio Corporation of America or WELB, the portable station of the corporation will be used. Ar-

rangements have been made for a seating capacity for almost 3,000 persons in the gallery of the main auditorium. Exhibits will be staged by all of the large and most of the smaller radio manufacturers, and the sending of photographs will be demonstrated for the public.

A series of prizes will be awarded, including a silver loving cup for the most popular radio announces in the District of Columbia, which will be given to the best. Three prizes of \$50, \$15 and \$10 will be awarded for the most popular female announcer. Prizes for the best young men and women will be given to the best. Prizes for the most popular male entertainers. The receipts on Wednesday afternoon will be devoted to the purchasing of radio sets for shut-ins. Those in charge of the show are enthusiastic and declare that it will be even more successful than last year's show.

WELB, the portable station of the

Radio Merchants' Association of Washington, Mass. (265 Meters) WCRB, Worcester, Mass. (265 Meters) WRAF, New York City (495 Meters)

10 a. m.—Regular Sunday morning service of Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, New York City (441 Meters)

10 a. m.—"Sunday Hymn Sing" and Interdenominational Services Broadcast by the Christian Church Federation of Churches; music by the Federation Quartette. 4:30—Special musical program. 9 p. m.—"Program of music." WMCN, New York City (441 Meters)

10 a. m.—The regular Sunday morning service of Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, New York City (441 Meters)

WHRB, Adams City, Pa. (312 Meters)

2:30 p. m.—"Sunday Broadcast" by James Lord, pastor, Cheesecake Methodist Episcopal Church, and the Cheltenham Baptist Church.

WLCB, Philadelphia, Pa. (317 Meters)

10 a. m.—Frank H. Black, tenor, Elmwood Players, concert. 10:15—"Unsung Heroes." 10:30—"Recital." Pennsylvania Radio Concert Orchestra.

WLTU, Washington, D. C. (495 Meters)

11 a. m.—"Sunday Service." 1 p. m.—"Cantata at the Peace Cross." Washington Cathedral. Canon Lubock will preach the sermon. 4:30—"Musical service by the choir." 5 p. m.—"The Capitol Singers." 7:30—"Musical.

WCAQ, Pittsburgh, Pa. (481.1 Meters)

5 p. m.—"People's Radio church service." 6 p. m.—"Dinner music." 7:30—"Capital Concert." 8 p. m.—"Sunday Service." WMCN, New York program.

WJW, Detroit, Mich. (492 Meters)

11 a. m.—"Services at St. Paul's Episcopal Cathedral." 2 p. m.—"Detroit News Orchestra." 1:30—"Capitol Theater Gang.

CENTRAL STANDARD TIME WCCO, St. Paul-Minneapolis, Minn. (417 Meters)

10:30 a. m.—Regular Sunday evening service from Second Church of Christ, Scientist, St. Paul.

WEFH, Chicago, Ill. (245 Meters)

10:45 a. m.—"Regular Sunday morning service from Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, Chicago.

WLB, Chicago, Ill. (245 Meters)

4:30 a. m.—"Sunday Broadcast" by the voluntary choir, under the direction of Jean Goldkette's soloists—Jean Goldkette's Serenaders; soloists.

WMCN, New York City (495 Meters)

8:30 p. m.—"Dance program" by The Eye Orchestras, Albany, N. Y.

WEAF, New York City (495 Meters)

5 to 11 p. m.—"Cathedral Concerts." Arthur W. Smith, organist; Arthur W. Smith, Property Owners' Association; Leon Goodman, violinist; New York Society, Trinity, Vincent Lopez and his Pennsyphony.

WJW, New York City (495 Meters)

6 to 11 p. m.—"Ninth Annual Concert of the Jewish Attainment," with Joseph J. Hirsch, conductor; speaker: Cantor Maurice Cowan; Joseph Knecht's Orchestra.

WMCN, New York City (495 Meters)

7 to 11 p. m.—"Olcott, Vail and his Singers." Jean Boretto, tenor and piano.

WJW, Cincinnati, Ill. (245 Meters)

6:45 p. m. to 1 a. m.—"Dinner concert" by Gertrude L. Johnson artists.

WLW, Cincinnati, O. (388 Meters)

7:30 a. m.—"Organ prelude." 10—Church service under the auspices of the Methodist Church.

WRC, Cincinnati, O. (388 Meters)

7:30 a. m.—"Organ prelude." 10—Church service under the auspices of the Methodist Church.

WLB, Chicago, Ill. (245 Meters)

6 to 11 p. m.—"Lively time. National Barn Dance program from state fair, favorite artists. 11 to 2 a. m.—"Anniversary celebration" program by E. Jones at the Coco Club.

WJW, Louisville, Ky. (495 Meters)

9:30 a. m.—"Organ prelude." 10—Church service under the auspices of the Methodist Church.

WRC, Cincinnati, O. (388 Meters)

7:30 a. m.—"Organ prelude." 10—Church service under the auspices of the Methodist Church.

WLB, Atlanta, Ga. (495 Meters)

8 to 10 p. m.—"Operative program by Sigma Gamma Rho artists; Skyark by the Hired Help.

WSD, St. Louis, Mo. (549 Meters)

7 p. m.—"Orchestral program and stage specialties.

FOR SUNDAY, SEPT. 27

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WMCN, Boston, Mass. (495.2 Meters)

10:55 a. m.—"Morning service from the Cathedral Church of St. Paul." 1:30 p. m.—"Concert." Recital from Yoeng's vocal group. 4:30—"Musical service from Tremont Temple.

WEEL, Boston, Mass. (495 Meters)

6:20 p. m.—"Major Barnes and His Capitol Orchestra." 8:15—"Musical.

WBZ, Boston, Mass. (398 Meters)

8 p. m.—"Recital by Vincent Spolino, tenor; Lena R. Knox, organist accom-

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Music of the World—Theatrical News

The Venice Festival of Chamber Music

By W. H. HADDON SQUIRE

Venice, Sept. 8
ALTHOUGH in Venice one never sees beggars on horseback, at the moment there are any number of critics in gondolas. The festival of chamber music organized by the Corporazione Delle Nuove Musiche, the Italian section of the International Society for Contemporary Music—achieved remarkable artistic results, even before it took place. When it was announced that the festival would be held in Venice, a strange phenomenon was noticed all over Europe. Critics with the most conservative tendencies suddenly developed a surprising interest in the very music which previously they had assured us was merely noise. When it was announced that the festival would be held in Venice, a strange phenomenon was noticed all over Europe. Critics with the most conservative tendencies suddenly developed a surprising interest in the very music which previously they had assured us was merely noise.

The Musicians' League

The program recalled for us the origin of the International Society for Contemporary Music—the musicians' League of Nations. Those who share the popular belief that artists are incapable of co-operation might do worse than study its brief but eventful history. In 1922 Rudolf Reti and a group of Viennese composers, with the help of colleagues in London, Paris, Berlin, and other foreign cities, organized a festival of modern music at Salzburg. For the first time since the war, "enemy" musicians met and made music together. The discords of modern composers were so successful in re-establishing harmony that it was decided to continue this beneficent work. In London, in 1923, a society was formed to promote, as it were, not only national but international good-will, and thus foster general good-will and stimulate the interest of as many people as possible in the best contemporary music of every country. The new society now has sections in virtually every European country, as well as in the United States and Brazil. The intervening festivals at Salzburg and Prague were fully described in The Christian Science Monitor.

The most reactionary critic who traveled to Venice must have felt quite at ease with the first three of the five programs. For the most part they were made up of ordinary "routine" music of very mixed quality. Put together in a surprisingly haphazard manner, they offered little "to write home about." Edwin Schulhoff's Quartet—which opened the festival after a happy speech in Italian by Mr. Edward J. Dent, the "President del Delegati Nazionali"—was a rather superficial piece of work, of which the last two movements were the most attractive. In many passages one heard the composer waving a salute to Stravinsky. It is fortunate for Stravinsky that he does not have to return all these salutations from his younger contemporaries.

Fauré's Songs
What a well-behaved, composer Gabriel Fauré was! The quietness, and even propriety, of his musical manners, so different to those of the present day, were again evident in his charming songs: "L'Horizon Chimérique," Henry Elieheim's "Nocturnal Impression of Pékin," and "Korean Sketch" for chamber orchestra, met with a mixed reception. To many of us they seemed dull and empty pieces, "Jazz-Band," for piano and violin, by Wilhelm Grosz, was a despatched, the solo violin contribution, played by the composer and Francis Aranyi with unusual earnestness. The treatment was entirely opposed to the material, and the result in spite of its cleverness sounded like a very solemn German jazz joke. Paul Hindemith's "Kammkonzert No. 2" (concerto for piano) with a piano obbligato and 12 soloists, showed an unusual talent and, alas, a facility that often runs away with its possessor.

By far the most interesting pieces

on the second program were Samuel Feinberg's piano sonata and Zoltán Székely's sonata for violin alone. The first work is far too thick in texture. Although a pianist, the composer has curiously little respect for the color possibilities of the instrument. Székely is over-indulgent in repetition and his sonata could easily get down to a third of its length without any damage to some unquestionably excellent qualities. The five small pieces for string quartet by Max Butting were well applauded, chiefly, one imagines, by compatriots. His is a muse who, wherever she goes, always walks. That fine cellist Gaspar Cassado, a pupil of Casals, wasted some beautiful playing on a work unworthy of him, which, unfortunately, he himself had written—a very jejune sonata for piano and cello. Those who have had little opportunity for hearing the little work of Leoš Janáček, the veteran Czechoslovak composer, listened with interest to his string quartet, particularly in the light of his aesthetic theories, which are very similar to those of Moussorgsky.

In Lighter Mood

The musical atmosphere of the third concert became lighter and, to many of the audience, more refreshing. After a string quartet by Eric W. Kornigold—a work to English ears, steeped in Teutonic sentimentality—came four Frenchmen and an Italian. Solemn faces relaxed into smiles. Wit, good humor, charm, elegance—if one may use a word with such a shady past—not, all, negligible qualities. Anatole France was wrong when he argued that art should always please? Two movements for two flutes, clarinet, and bassoon, and Albert Roussel's "Jouneys de Flûte," four pieces for flute and piano—beautifully played by Louis Fleury—certainly gave pleasure. Arthur Honegger's sonata for cello and piano was disappointing, but Ravel's "Tzigane" is a piece which has already established itself in the sparse modern repertoire of violinists. Out of the stale, worn-out material of the Czardas, Ravel has fashioned music delightfully fresh and full of color. The wit and impudence of Vittorio Rieti's sonata for piano, oboe, and bassoon upset the balance of the more conventional pieces. But their misses only made this cheerful young man, who played the piano part, smile more broadly—an admirable attitude in an over-serious musical world.

Fashions in Art

The philosopher, who revealed to us the thoughts which came to him as he paced up and down "The Garden of Epicurus," wrote: "Whatever wins its vogue only by some trick of novelty and whim of aesthetic taste ages fast. Fashions change in art as in everything else. There are catch-words that come up and profess to be new, just like the frocks from the great dressmakers in the Rue de la Paix. Like them, they only last a season." The fact is, in these days, when we live so fast, literary schools last but a few years, sometimes but a few months. I know young writers whose style is already out of date, and seems quite archaic.

The musical philosopher, who paces the stones of the Piazza di San Marco is compelled, however reluctantly, to admit that these words are true also of composers. Indeed the International Festival of Modern Chamber Music might almost have been organized by the Corporazione Delle Nuove Musiche, could rise up at the ceiling-paintings of Paolo Veronesi and Tintoretto. The music of the festival itself has met with severe criticism and many feel that despite the difficulties of its task the international jury failed badly. Again, a brilliantly lighted opera house—even if it is one of the most beautiful in the world—with instruments of ancient stage, is singularly unsuitable for a medium so subtle as that of chamber music. The environment was an intimate as a top-note, and this, no doubt, explained the mediocrity of many of the performances. The bulk of the ensemble work was borne by the Zilk, Vlaenese, and Veneziano quartets. Of these the Italians played with by far the best tone. Large and brilliant audiences attended through-

the second part of the festival had opened with an afternoon concert of old Italian music, directed by A. Casella, in the gorgeous old Sala del Maggior Consiglio of the Palazzo Ducale. Those who tired of Benedetto Marcello and Monteverdi could gaze up at the ceiling-paintings of Paolo Veronesi and Tintoretto. The music of the festival itself has met with severe criticism and many feel that despite the difficulties of its task the international jury failed badly. Again, a brilliantly lighted opera house—even if it is one of the most beautiful in the world—with instruments of ancient stage, is singularly unsuitable for a medium so subtle as that of chamber music. The environment was an intimate as a top-note, and this, no doubt, explained the mediocrity of many of the performances. The bulk of the ensemble work was borne by the Zilk, Vlaenese, and Veneziano quartets. Of these the Italians played with by far the best tone. Large and brilliant audiences attended through-

On the other hand, Schönberg has, for the ordinary listener, disappeared into the mountain mist. His Serenade, Op. 24, for clarinet, bass clarinet, mandolin, guitar, violin, viola, cello, and a voice, performed under the composer's direction at the penultimate concert, was unquestionably the most important and most controversial work of the festival. It would be ludicrous to question Schönberg's sincerity. Whatever

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on and celebrities were so numerous that the collectors of autographs were overworked. Modern music has carried the defenses of the orthodox and conservative by direct assault. Venice proves that it has even become fashionable. But so far there is no sign of a successor to Stravinsky or Schönberg. Now this would have captured the public ear if it will be unfortunate if it has nothing more to say.

Next year's festival will be held in Zürich, Switzerland. The following are being asked to serve on the international jury: Walther

Harold Morris' Piano Concerto

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

Harold Morris, the composer, answering my knock at his shop door the other day, let me in to see some work he has on the bench. In particular, he is the performer tied down to so strict an interpretation of the musical signs; indeed, the individuality of the performer has entirely disappeared." To that, Weill might also have added the individuality of the average listener, who entirely loses himself in trying to follow a composer working, apparently, in another musical dimension.

Yet to the eye the score is strictly logical and it is expressly claimed that the work is notable for its return to the older classical form. It was certainly easier for the ear to perceive the form than to understand their content. Of this music one can only say that there are none so deaf as those who do not see the printed page. Perhaps the future will bring with it the ears. Schönberg had an enthusiastic reception, but as so often happened during the festival the applause was warmer before than after the work.

Labroca's String Quartet

One liked Mario Labroca's string quartet with its charming Adagio and bucolic Rondo. "Merleless Beauty," a setting of Chaucer by Vaughan Williams for voice with an accompaniment of two violins and cello. Those who have had little opportunity for hearing the little work of Leoš Janáček, the veteran Czechoslovak composer, listened with interest to his string quartet, particularly in the light of his aesthetic theories, which are very similar to those of Moussorgsky and Florjan Famos. Never before in its long history have so many pencils and pens been seen in the beautiful old Teatro la Fenice. And perhaps never before have so many composers and performers assembled in one building. Members of the general public became almost conspicuous by their presence.

The Musicians' League

The program recalled for us the origin of the International Society for Contemporary Music—the musicians' League of Nations. Those who share the popular belief that artists are incapable of co-operation might do worse than study its brief but eventful history. In 1922 Rudolf Reti and a group of Viennese composers, with the help of colleagues in London, Paris, Berlin, and other foreign cities, organized a festival of modern music at Salzburg. For the first time since the war, "enemy" musicians met and made music together. The discords of modern composers were so successful in re-establishing harmony that it was decided to continue this beneficent work. In London, in 1923, a society was formed to promote, as it were, not only national but international good-will, and thus foster general good-will and stimulate the interest of as many people as possible in the best contemporary music of every country. The new society now has sections in virtually every European country, as well as in the United States and Brazil. The intervening festivals at Salzburg and Prague were fully described in The Christian Science Monitor.

The most reactionary critic who traveled to Venice must have felt quite at ease with the first three of the five programs. For the most part they were made up of ordinary "routine" music of very mixed quality. Put together in a surprisingly haphazard manner, they offered little "to write home about." Edwin Schulhoff's Quartet—which opened the festival after a happy speech in Italian by Mr. Edward J. Dent, the "President del Delegati Nazionali"—was a rather superficial piece of work, of which the last two movements were the most attractive. In many passages one heard the composer waving a salute to Stravinsky. It is fortunate for Stravinsky that he does not have to return all these salutations from his younger contemporaries.

Fauré's Songs
What a well-behaved, composer Gabriel Fauré was! The quietness, and even propriety, of his musical manners, so different to those of the present day, were again evident in his charming songs: "L'Horizon Chimérique," Henry Elieheim's "Nocturnal Impression of Pékin," and "Korean Sketch" for chamber orchestra, met with a mixed reception. To many of us they seemed dull and empty pieces, "Jazz-Band," for piano and violin, by Wilhelm Grosz, was a despatched, the solo violin contribution, played by the composer and Francis Aranyi with unusual earnestness. The treatment was entirely opposed to the material, and the result in spite of its cleverness sounded like a very solemn German jazz joke. Paul Hindemith's "Kammkonzert No. 2" (concerto for piano) with a piano obbligato and 12 soloists, showed an unusual talent and, alas, a facility that often runs away with its possessor.

By far the most interesting pieces



HAROLD MORRIS

on and celebrities were so numerous that the collectors of autographs were overworked. Modern music has carried the defenses of the orthodox and conservative by direct assault. Venice proves that it has even become fashionable. But so far there is no sign of a successor to Stravinsky or Schönberg. Now this would have captured the public ear if it will be unfortunate if it has nothing more to say.

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when I have left a gap. List, as I recall the "Don Juan" autograph, was not so much for blotting out as for smearing. He was inclined, I believe, to like the thing that occurred to him at the outset to say, but was fails to say it in the most individual terms he could command. Wherefore his revisions tended to improvement of style rather than toward alteration of structure. In the hurry of inventing, he might put down passages of digression and ornamentation in the manner of a Greamer study, but the music would not be sent to the engraver until made over according to his own best notions of keyboard technique and piano sonority.

Rich in Material

More regarding Mr. Morris, his manuscript represents two of three movements of a concerto for piano and orchestra. There the first two-thirds of the composition are, all done but the orchestral scoring and plain to be seen and read. The divisions consist of an opening allegro and a slow movement. The allegro stands in the historic pattern of exposition, development, cadence and coda.

The first movement is rich in material.

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THE HOME FORUM

Christina of the Singing Heart

IT IS impossible to read of the brilliant Rossetti without one's heart going out involuntarily to the youngest member of the family, "little Christina," whose poems, although all too few, have a peculiar charm that marks them with that quality so eagerly desired—distinction.

Dante Gabriel Rossetti, her artist-brother, who ranks as a poet of genius himself, looked upon his sister as a fellow-craftsman in that particular field of art, even while he believed with great sincerity that Christina had a natural gift for painting, which, encouraged and developed, would have brought added renown to the family name. Dante speaks of her as a poet at the early age of twelve, contributing two poems to magazines edited by the Rossetti brothers—Dante Gabriel and William Michael, the critic—though "indefinably bad" by William.

It was the mother, however, who best understood the sweet pensiveness of Christina's thought. Under the quiet exterior, Frances Rossetti realized that her daughter Christina, walked in a delightful world of her own fancy. Touched and delighted with the little poem, "To My Mother," that Christina's devoted grandfather printed on his private press, Mrs. Rossetti made the following note:

"These verses are truly and literally by my little daughter who scrupulously rejected all assistance in her rhyming efforts, under the impression that in that case they would not be really her own."

Such was Christina Rossetti at eleven years, eager, penitent, aloof, yet trembling with a rare tenderness that reached out to all humanity and expressed itself in little services that were the very epitome of thoughtfulness and love.

Of that beautiful devotion and companionship that existed between Christina and her mother, William Sharp speaks with peculiar understanding:

"I can still see that small and rather gloomy room, with Mrs. Rossetti sitting back with a woolen Shetland shawl across her shoulders, and the lamp-light falling on her white hair and clear-cut, ivory-hued features, as she waited with closed eyes, the better to listen; at the table, Miss Rossetti, leaning her head on her right hand, with her elbow on the table and her left hand turning the leaves of the book."

It has been said frequently that Christina Rossetti had few friends and that she made her own little world rather a melancholy place, but none of these descriptions of the mature poet can even measurably describe the young Christina who wrote such dancing, lilting lines as these:

My heart is like a singing bird
Whose nest is in a watered shoot;
My heart is like an apple-tree
Whose boughs are bent with thick-set fruit;

My heart is like a rain-bow shell
That paddles in a halcyon sea.

Nothing that was ever said to the young poet could convince her that

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MONITOR

Founded 1890 by MARY BAKER EDDY
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Science Publishing Society, 107 Fall-
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Subscription price, \$1.00; in advance
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\$9.00; six months, \$4.50; three
months, \$2.25; one month, 75 cents.
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